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old treaty, in the thoroughly friendly and tactful way in which President Taft has proceeded, is sure in the long run to create better general feelings between the two countries and to deepen and strengthen the pacific relations which in general have always prevailed between them. It may be some time before the Russian government will be willing to abandon its unfortunate attitude in regard to Jewish-Russian emigration to this country, but this attitude is bound to give way to the general international democratic spirit of our time, and we have no doubt that the Czar's government will be ready very soon to make a treaty with this Government which will set the Jewish emigrants free from the extraordinary limitations and burdens to which they have so far been subjected.

Editorial Notes.

Interparliamentary Conference.

The Conference of the Interparliamentary Union which was to have been held in Rome last October had to be put off, like the Peace Congress, because of the conditions in Italy resulting from the prevalence of cholera. The Council of the Union has decided that the conference shall be held in the United States some time during the fall of this year, provided suitable arrangements can be made for the entertainment of the delegates. Hon. Richard Bartholdt, president of the United States Group of the Union, introduced into Congress, January 8, the following resolution:

"JOINT RESOLUTION

"To extend the invitation of Congress to the Interparliamentary Union, and making an appropriation for the entertainment of its members.

"*Whereas*, the Interparliamentary Union for the promotion of international arbitration will hold its next session in the United States during the fall of this year; and

"*Whereas*, the membership of said Union is composed exclusively of members of the parliaments and national legislative bodies of all the countries of the world; therefore be it

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That a cordial invitation be, and the same is hereby, extended to the members of said union to visit the United States, and that the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to the conference above referred to, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

It is practically certain that this resolution will be adopted and the conference held in this country this autumn, probably in Washington. Seven years ago the Union came to this country as guest of the nation, and held its conference at St. Louis at the time of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. That was one of the most important meetings in the history of the Union, probably the most important, as it led to the calling of the second Hague Conference. Nothing could be more fitting than that the conference of this great body of statesmen should be held in this country this year, during which so much is being done by the government and people of the United States for the promotion of the cause of arbitration and peace for which the Union stands. Let them come five hundred strong. They will be welcomed with open hearts by the pacifists of the nation.

Centenary of Peace.

Really practical steps are now being taken for the celebration of the completion of a century of peace between the United States and Great Britain and Canada. It has seemed to us clear from the first that no adequate celebration of this event is possible unless the two governments themselves participate, and even take the lead in the plans and ceremonies. We are glad, therefore, to see that the Congress of the United States and the Parliament of Great Britain are already giving serious attention to the subject. A committee has been created in London by the Parliamentary Arbitration Committee to coöperate with the United States National Committee in preparing for the celebration. Earl Grey, formerly Governor-General of Canada, has been made president of this committee, and Baron Shaw, of Scotland, chairman of the executive committee. Prime Minister Asquith, Chancellor David Lloyd George, Andrew Bonar Law and former Premier Arthur J. Balfour are all supporting the movement. In this country the subject is to be taken up officially by Congress. On the 6th of December the following resolution was introduced into Congress by Congressman Griest, of Pennsylvania, and is now in the hands of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which is expected to give its approval:

"JOINT RESOLUTION

"Commending the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent, and the completion of a century of peace between the United States and Great Britain and Canada.

"*Whereas*, in nineteen hundred and fourteen a century of peace will have ended since the signing of the treaty of Ghent, on December twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fourteen, establishing peace between the United States and Great Britain and Canada; and

"*Whereas*, the peaceful settlement of whatever differences may have arisen between the two nations has been negotiated without resort to arms, and is an example to the world as to the needlessness of war; and

"*Whereas*, there has been organized a National Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Between English-speaking Peoples, which committee is representative of every section and locality of our country; therefore be it

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*,

That it is the sense of the Congress that the Government of the United States shall participate in the celebration of the century of peace between the United States and Great Britain and Canada, in such form as shall advance the cause of peace among the nations of the world, and the President is hereby authorized to extend official coöperation and invite international participation in a celebration commemorating the triumphs of peace."

Cause of War Always Bad.

In his address at the dinner of the Holland Society, on January 18, at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, Mr. Horace White said, among other things:

"War antagonizes every tenet of Divine revelation. War causes suffering and waste; therefore it violates the laws of nature. War is based upon the theory that might makes right, and is consequently at variance with the canons of civilized society. Dig deep enough, and you will find that the real moving cause of war is always bad. It is the result of unholy ambition, passion, and prejudice. It means the reign of force, as opposed to the reign of law. It declares the triumph of ignorance and unreason. We submit to a tribunal of our fellowmen property rights, precious earthly relations, and human life. What is there, then, in an international controversy that is not susceptible of like adjustment? Why should the State reject a procedure which has never failed to subserve the welfare, progress, liberty, and honor of the individual—a procedure which, if scrupulously, invariably observed, would relieve humanity from all the suffering, all the loss, all the stupendous outlay involved in war; nay, more, would save the fabulous expense for pensions, armament, and preparedness? Between these alternatives there can be eventually but one choice. The time will surely come when the hearts and minds of men will achieve the amicable arrangment of all differences between nations. Physical courage excites admiration. Moral courage excites reverence. A higher courage, a truer honor, a nobler patriotism are required for the faithful adherence to arbitration than for the appeal to arms."

The Duke of Cannaught.

On January 25 the Duke of Connaught, uncle of King George V of Great Britain and Governor-General of Canada, was given a royal welcome at the National Capital. The event, though marked with democratic simplicity, is said to have been one of the most memorable of its kind ever arranged in Washington, recalling the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860, and of Prince Henry of Prussia more recently. The arrangements had been made by President Taft and Ambassador Bryce. The ceremonies included a call by the Duke on President Taft at the White House, a return call by the President at the British Embassy, a dinner in honor of His Royal Highness at the Embassy, followed by a reception, and a call in the evening by the Duke at the National Press Club. The reception at the White House was "cordial in the extreme," and during the Duke's stay in Washington every effort was made to demonstrate the good feeling of the United States toward Great Britain. During his call at the National Press Club late in the evening the Duke made the first public speech which he had indulged in during his stay in the United States—if anything so brief can be called a speech. To the scores of newspaper men who had crowded into the club rooms the Duke, on being introduced in laudatory terms by the president of the club, uttered the following sensible words:

"I am extremely glad to greet so many representatives of great newspapers, and hope that the press will use their powerful influence in promoting the good of the world. I also hope that the extremely cordial relations now existing between Great Britain and the United States will continue."

One thing which we of the peace party of the United States would like to add to these weighty words is: We hope that the relations between the United States and *all other countries* and that the relations between all other countries themselves may become "extremely cordial," and may remain so forever. Why not? Anglo-American unity is a great thing, but it is not the greatest. Universal international unity—world unity—is the goal of our efforts, the goal of the development of civilization itself.

Dr. Jordan Honored.

Dr. David Starr Jordan's eminent services to the cause of peace between Japan and this country, which have covered a period of many years and been made conspicuous by his recent extended tour in that country, have been signally recognized by the Japanese government. On the 25th of January, at Leland Stanford Jr. University, of which he has long been the distinguished head, the Emperor of Japan, through the Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco, conferred upon Dr. Jordan the Meiji Order of the Sacred Treasure, said to be the highest honor ever conferred by the Japanese Emperor upon any one not a citizen of the country. This is the second time that a distinguished American peace-worker has been honored in this way by the Mikado. A few years ago Dr. John H. De Forest, missionary of the American Board at Sendai, Japan, for more than thirty years, was decorated by the Mikado with the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun because of his conspicuous service in interpreting Japan's pacific attitude toward this country at the time when Captain Hobson was filling the country with his wild and wholly groundless charges that Japan was assiduously preparing to make war upon the United States. Dr. Jordan's decoration is said to carry with it honorary membership in the Japanese nobility. What he will do with this part of the honor we do not quite know, for in this country we know no nobility except that of character and service. In this order of nobility Dr. Jordan stands confessedly high.

An Editorial Peace Society.

A novel and very interesting move in support of the peace movement has just been made in Hawaii. The following cutting from the January number of the *Friend,* of Honolulu, a paper which for many years has been actively interested in peace work, will best set forth what has been done by that journal:

"In the absence of any acknowledged headquarters of the World Peace Movement in Honolulu, the *Friend* Editorial Board, following in the line of its historic attitude toward the cause of peace, constituted itself, on the 29th of November, 1911, a peace society.

"Its purpose in so doing was to definitely ally itself with the peace forces of the world, and to serve as a voluntary bureau of communication, giving such aid as it can to the promotion of peace sentiment.

"It is pleasing to note that there are some who desire the formation of a large peace society for the city of Honolulu, and a request has come to us to join in such an organization.

"The members of the *Friend* Editorial Board are busy men, full of engagements, and while at their regular meetings they gladly give the extra time demanded for the cause of peace, they cannot undertake the burden and responsibility of organizing a general peace society for the city. Should any such society be organized, however, the *Friend* Editorial Board will dissolve its peace society in favor of the wider organization and its members will individually coöperate with it in the cause of world peace."

We urge the friends of peace in Honolulu to take up the challenge thus made to them, and immediately organize a Hawaiian Peace Society, as a branch of the American Peace Society, which is now federating in its organization the peace societies of the United States.

New Branch Societies.

By the time this paper reaches our readers new branches of the American Peace Society will have been organized and started at Lincoln, Nebraska, and at Manchester, New Hampshire, and a few days later at Portland, Maine. The New Hampshire Society has as its sponsors men and women of high standing in the State. President Nichols, of Dartmouth College, has been selected for president of the New Hampshire Society. The final meeting for the completion of the organization occurs on February 1st. At the public meeting in connection therewith, Prof. John K. Lord, of Dartmouth; Edwin D. Mead, director of the World Peace Foundation, and Dr. James L. Tryon, director of the New England Department of the American Peace Society, are the speakers. The Nebraska branch is to complete its organization on February 5th. More than two hundred prominent citizens of the State have given their names in advance for membership. The public meeting held in connection with the organization will be addressed by Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago; Rev. Charles E. Beals, Field Secretary of the American Peace Society, and by one or two strong local speakers. The Maine branch will complete its organization on February 14th. President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, has been selected for president of the Maine Society. Dr. Tryon, through whose earnest efforts for several months the two new branches in New England have been effectuated, has also begun work for the creation of a Rhode Island branch at Providence. We expect to be able before long to announce the Rhode Island Branch Society.

What the Peace Organizations Are Doing.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Peace League (Boston, Mass.), just home from an extended trip in Europe, reports that the outlook for peace work in the European schools is most encouraging. In England, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Switzerland definite steps have already been taken for educational coöperation in peace work similar to that which the School Peace League is doing in the United States.

The British Group of the Interparliamentary Union recently presented to the House of Commons a bronze bust of the late Sir William Randal Cremer, founder of the union and for more than twenty years a member of Parliament. Lord Weardale, in presenting the bust, explained that it was ultimately intended to be placed in the Peace Palace at The Hague, but that the friends of Sir Randal would think it a special honor if it were allowed to remain for a time in the House of Commons. The Speaker of the House, on accepting the bust in the Library, said that it was a happy circumstance that they should be permitted to receive, even for a short time, the bust of one who had played such a prominent part in British politics, and more particularly in the world politics of the time, by his labors through the Interparliamentary Union.

The Connecticut Peace Society (Hartford, Connecticut) sent last month a strong petition to the President of the United States, urging him to use all possible good offices of the United States, under the provisions of the Hague Convention, to bring about a speedy close of the war between Italy and Turkey. A resolution was also sent to the Senate urging the ratification of the pending arbitration treaties without amendment.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, of Boston, one of the vice-presidents of the American Peace Society, recently made an extended lecture tour through the Southwest, particularly in Texas. She gave two addresses at Baylor University, Waco, Texas; one address at Austin University; one at the Southern Teachers' Association at Houston; one before a group of clubs, and one at a